

PATENT
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Title**DUAL EXHAUST ENERGY RECOVERY SYSTEM**

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Inventors**RONNIE R. MOFFITT**Background of the Invention

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The present invention is directed to energy transfer between airstreams of a building and to recovery of heat energy being exhausted from a building. Particularly, the energy is recovered from or transferred to the exhaust of a bathroom system, and is preferably recovered in conjunction with the recovery of or transfer to energy from the building's return air stream.

Typical commercial buildings have minimum outside air ventilation requirements. Air handlers that are used in these buildings supply the building with air that is a mix of recirculated air and the required outside air. Such systems are sold by The Trane Company, a Division of American Standard Inc. under the trademarks Modular Climate Changer™ and may also be known in the industry as central station air handlers.

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Schools and commercial buildings have two main sources of exhaust air: bathroom exhaust and system exhaust. The system exhaust is taken from the same air path as from the return airstream. The bathroom exhaust airflow amounts are

dictated by local building codes. System exhaust airflows are the additional amount of air that must be removed from the building to keep the building from becoming overpressurized from the incoming outside ventilation air. To minimize the 5 heating and cooling loads from the introduction of this outside air, energy can be recovered from the exhaust air by using an air-to-air heat exchanger such as an energy recovery wheel or an air-to-air plate heat exchanger.

10 A problem arises because previous energy recovery units recover energy from the system exhaust stream only. In part, this occurs because bathroom exhaust is an isolated airstream which is physically distinct from the supply air and return air streams providing air conditioning to the building. The end result is that a large percentage of energy is not 15 recovered from a building exhaust airstream, because the bathroom exhaust airstream is ignored.

20 Also, the ratio of exhaust air to outside air is not optimal for the energy recovery device. This increases the payback time incurred from the cost of adding a heat recovery wheel or an air-to-air plate heat exchanger and adding an energy recovery function. This smaller ratio of exhaust air to outside air also increases the likelihood of frosting the energy recovery device during seasonal cold weather.

25 Summary of the Invention

The present invention has an object, feature and advantage to solve the problems of previous systems.

30 The present invention has an object, feature and an advantage to providing a recovery air handling unit which can recover energy from both the bathroom exhaust and the system exhaust airstreams. It is a further object, feature and

advantage of the present invention that this energy be recovered simultaneously from both streams using a single energy recovery device and a single exhaust fan.

5 It is an object, feature and advantage of the present invention to increase the amount of energy recovered from the exhaust airstream of a building and to reduce the operating costs incurred in doing so.

10 It is an object, feature and advantage of the present invention to reduce initial system costs by providing only a single exhaust fan in the exhaust airstreams of a building.

15 It is an object, feature and advantage of the present invention to increase the ratio of exhaust air to outside air.

20 It is a further object, feature and advantage of the present invention to reduce frost risks, particularly for plate-to-plate heat exchangers.

25 It is an object, feature and advantage of the present invention to provide a sectionalized energy recovery device.

30 It is a further object, feature and advantage of the present invention to provide a compact design which significantly reduces the required space needed and the requisite air handler costs.

It is an object, feature and advantage of the present invention to transfer energy from the outside airstream to the return air and bathroom exhaust airstreams during times of high ambient temperature, and to transfer energy from the return air and bathroom exhaust airstreams to the outside airstream during times of low ambient temperature.

It is an object, feature and advantage of the present invention to transfer excess energy from the outside airstream to the bathroom exhaust airstream and return airstream of a building.

5 The present invention provides a heat recovery arrangement. The arrangement includes a housing including a bathroom exhaust inlet, an exhaust outlet, a bathroom exhaust airflow path through the housing from the bathroom exhaust inlet to the exhaust outlet, a return air inlet, a return air path through the housing from the return air inlet to the exhaust outlet, an outside air inlet, a supply air outlet, and an outside air path through the housing from the outside air inlet to the supply air outlet. The arrangement also includes a heat recovery device extracting heat from the exhaust airflow path and the return airflow path, and transferring heat to the outside airflow path.

10 The present invention also provides a method of recovering energy. The method comprises the steps of: providing a bathroom exhaust airflow path to an air handler;

15 providing a building exhaust airflow path to the air handler; providing an outside airflow path through the air handler; extracting heat from the system exhaust and bathroom exhaust airflow paths; and transferring the extracted heat to the outside air flow path.

20 The present invention further provides an energy recovery system. The energy recovery system includes a bathroom exhaust airstream path; a return airstream path; a divider wall between the bathroom exhaust airstream path and

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the return airstream path; an outside airstream path; and a heat transfer device transferring heat from the bathroom exhaust airstream and the return airstream path to the outside airstream flow path.

5 The present invention additionally provides an method of recovering energy. The method comprises the steps of: providing a bathroom exhaust airflow path to an air handler; providing a building exhaust airflow path to the air handler; providing an outside airflow path through the air 10 handler; extracting heat from the outside air flow path and transferring the extracted heat to the system exhaust and bathroom exhaust airflow paths.

15 The present invention still further provides an energy recovery system comprising: a bathroom exhaust airstream path; a return airstream path; a divider wall between the bathroom exhaust airstream path and the return airstream path; an outside airstream path; and a heat transfer device transferring heat from the outside airstream flow path to the bathroom exhaust airstream and the return airstream path.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a diagram of a dual exhaust energy recovery system in accordance with the present invention.

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Detailed Description of the Drawings

30 Figure 1 shows the dual exhaust energy recovery system 10 of the present invention. The dual exhaust energy recovery system 10 includes an air-to-air heat exchanger 12 which is preferably implemented as a rotating energy recovery

5 wheel but which may also be implemented as a plate heat exchanger or other conventional air-to-air heat exchanger. The air-to-air heat exchanger 12 exchanges heat between an outside airstream 14 and an exhaust airstream 16. The outside
10 airstream 14 passes through a heat providing portion 18 of the heat exchanger 12, resulting in an outside airstream 20 whose temperature has been increased. The exhaust airstream 16 is a combination of a return airstream 22 from the building 24 whose air is being conditioned and a bathroom exhaust airstream 26 which is ducted from the bathrooms 28 of the building being conditioned. A damper 32 and an airflow monitor 34 are provided to control and confirm the amount of bathroom exhaust airflow 26 being removed from the bathrooms 28.

15 An exhaust airpath 40 is formed around the exhaust airstream 16, the return airstream 22 and the bathroom exhaust airstream 26. An outside air flow path 42 is formed around the outside airstreams 14, 20 and a supply airstream 44.

20 A divider wall 50 is provided in the exhaust airflow path 40 to segregate the bathroom exhaust airstream 26 from the return airstream 22 so that the bathroom exhaust 26 is directed to a first heat acquiring portion 52 of the heat exchanger 12 and the return airstream 22 is directed to a second heat acquiring portion 54 of the heat exchanger 12.

25 The return airside 58 of the exhaust airflow path 50 includes an aperture 60 and return air dampers 62 to modulate and allow a portion of the return airflow 64 to be diverted into the outside airflow path 42 and combined with the heated outside airstream 20 to result in the supply airstream 44. The supply airstream 44 is then directed to the space 24.

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A relief damper 70 is provided in the return air portion to modulate the flow of the return airstream 22 prior to reaching the portion 54 of the heat exchanger 12.

5 Additionally, an exhaust air bypass damper 72 is provided in the flow path 40 to bypass a portion 74 of the exhaust air around the heat transfer device 12 if desired. The exhaust airstream 16 and the bypassed air 74 are combined into a building exhaust airstream 76 and exhausted from the building into an area of safe exhaust 78.

10 Similarly, an outside air bypass damper 80 is provided to bypass a portion 82 the outside airstream 14 around the heat transfer device 12. This portion 82 is combined with the heated outside airstream 20 and the bypassed return airstream 64 into the supply airstream 44.

15 The outside airflow path 42 includes a damper 84 and airflow sensor 86 to confirm and control the amount of outside air 88 introduced into the building. The present invention contemplates using the Traq™ dampers sold by The Trane Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin, to provide the bathroom exhaust damper and monitor 34 and to provide the outside air damper 84 and monitor 86. Traq™ dampers are the subject of commonly assigned U.S. Patent 5,674,125 to Xia et al. which is hereby incorporated by reference. Conventional face and bypass dampers are contemplated for the relief damper 70 and the bypass damper 62.

20 Essentially, the system 10 is sectionalized on the entering exhaust airside into the bathroom exhaust air stream 26 and the return airstream 22 by the divider wall 50. The bathroom exhaust airstream 22 enters its section 90 through the damper 32 and the airflow monitoring device 34. The airflow monitoring device 34 ensures that the required bathroom exhaust

is maintained. The return airstream 22 enters its section 58 where some return air 64 exits through the return air damper 62 to be recirculated. The remaining return air 92 is the system exhaust air and passes through the relief damper 70 and then 5 enters its portion 54 of the heat transfer device 12. The relief damper 70 works in conjunction with the bathroom exhaust damper 32 to balance the pressure between the bathroom exhaust airstream 26 and the return airstream and to help maintain the bathroom exhaust requirement. The airflows on the exhaust 10 airside including the bathroom exhaust airstream 26 and the return airstream 22 are motivated by a single exhaust fan 100.

The present invention has been described in terms of winter conditions where the outside air is derived from low ambient temperature conditions and where energy can be saved by 15 transferring recovered heat energy from the bathroom exhaust and the return airstream to the incoming outside airstream. Although this is the preferred embodiment, the present invention also contemplates the reverse situation where the outside ambient temperature is high. In such a situation, the 20 incoming high temperature outside air is cooled by the transfer of energy to the relatively cooler return air and bathroom exhaust airstreams. The present invention will operate generally the same in either embodiment.

It will be apparent to a person of ordinary skill 25 in the art that the invention may be modified or altered in a number of ways. Various air-to-air heat exchangers may be provided rather than the preferred energy wheel described in Figure 1. Various dampers may be used and various airflow sensors may be used. All such modifications and alterations 30 are contemplated to fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is desired to be secured as Letter Patent is set forth in the following claims.